

monotypic genus of the Marsilleaceae. A study of the two gametophytes has shown them to be essentially like those of the other two genera of this family, *Marsilea* and *Pilularia*. However, a unique feature in the male gametophyte of *Regnellidium* is the formation of a second prothallial cell in the same manner as the first, i.e., by an unequal division of the large central cell. The male gametophyte at maturity consists of two prothallial cells, and two antheridia, each antheridium having three wall cells and sixteen sperms.

"The female gametophyte differs from those of *Marsilea* and *Pilularia* in that the archegonium wall at the time of fertilization is composed of two layers of cells rather than one.

"The gametophytes attain maturity in about 16–22 hours."

CLYDE CHANDLER
Recording Secretary

NEWS NOTES

DR. WILL S. MONROE, at whose home at Couching Lion Mountain, Vermont, members of the Torrey Club have often been entertained died on January 29 at the hospital at Burlington in his seventy-sixth year. Professor Monroe was widely known as a writer and lecturer. He was for some years professor of psychology at Massachusetts State Normal School and later at the New Jersey State Normal School at Montclair. He gave courses of lectures at Columbia and at the University of Vermont. In 1918 he went to France as a member of President Wilson's peace inquiry commission. In 1925 he retired from teaching, but the following year gave lectures at the University of Sofia in Bulgaria. He built the Monroe Skyline, a section of The Long Trail of the Green Mountain Club, extending from Winooski Gorge to Middleburg Gap, a distance of forty-eight miles.

DR. IVAN C. JAGGER, plant pathologist of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, died in San Diego, California, on February 17. Dr. Jagger had worked on developing disease resistant fruits and vegetables in the Imperial Valley of California. He was born in Palmyra, N. Y. and graduated from Cornell University in 1911. Before he began his service with the Department of Agriculture he was an assistant professor at the University of Rochester.

J. FRANCIS MACBRIDE, associate curator of the herbarium of

the Field Museum, Chicago, has returned from several months' work in herbaria of Geneva and Florence to the Paris Jardin des Plantes where he makes his headquarters. He has been in Europe for ten years making photographs of type specimens of plants for the Museum. The 1,500 negatives he recently sent the museum bring the total in the collection to about 36,000. Prints from these are made at cost for botanists and institutions all over the world.

A MONUMENT to a flower. In Toulouse, France a monument has been erected to the chrysanthemum and to Captain Bernet who was the first to develop it in France. Born in 1776, Bernet served in the Napoleonic wars, but after retiring from the army, became an expert horticulturist.

AT THE International Flower Show in the Grand Central Palace, New York, in March the New York Botanical Garden arranged a display of some 150 varieties of Begonias from their large collection. The Journal of the Garden for March contains a description of each species and variety exhibited.

IN A news note in *Torreyia* for January-February, 1938, there was a comment on the second annual report of the Botanical Garden of Huntington College, Indiana. The third report just received lists nearly six hundred species of flowering plants, ferns and trees, mostly natives of Indiana, growing in the garden. An interesting feature of both reports is the series of observations on the growth of plants that have been removed to habitats quite unlike their natural ones. Among them are Sweet Flag, *Acorus calamus*, Water Hemlock, *Cicuta maculata*, Marsh Marigold, *Caltha palustris*, and Water Willow, *Decodon verticillaris*, that are growing well in dry uplands three years after transplanting from the swamp.

LICHENS of the New York area. In this number of *Torreyia* there is printed an article on certain lichens of the New York area. Mr. Nearing has in preparation a series of articles that will cover all the lichens commonly found in the region, with illustrations of the type accompanying this article. If published these will occupy a considerable part of *Torreyia* for at least the next ten numbers. Before publishing the whole series the editor and Mr. Nearing would like to know if readers of *Torreyia* will find such a series valuable.